

13 6 0001

FINAL REPORT  
REVISED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
SCDDI BLUFF ROAD SITE  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement  
Washington, D.C. 20460

Work Assignment No.	: 424
EPA Region	: IV
Site No.	: 4P15
Contract No.	: 68-01-7331
CDM Federal Programs Corporation Document No.	: T424-C04-CR-CLPD-4
Prepared By	: Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc.
Work Assignment Project Manager	: Susan Hill
Telephone Number	: (301) 951-4513
Primary Contact	: Michelle Glenn
Telephone Number	: (404) 347-7791
Date Prepared	: October 6, 1988



10925837

13 6 0002

BOOZ ALLEN & HAMILTON INC.

4330 EAST WEST HIGHWAY • BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814 4455 • TELEPHONE (301) 951-2200 • TELEX H 710-824-0552

October 4, 1988

Ms. Michelle Glenn  
Project Manager  
EPA Region IV  
345 Courtland Street  
Atlanta, GA 30365

Dear Ms. Glenn:

Enclosed is one copy of the final version of the Revised Community Relations Plan for the SCARDI Bluff Road Site in Richland County, South Carolina. This Revised CRP was prepared under Work Assignment 424 of the TES III contract.

Although holding a public meeting on the Bluff Road Site still does not seem necessary at this time, the Lower Richland Ministerial Alliance and the Lower Richland Development Council both hold monthly meetings in the site area that could be used for informal discussion. The Rev. Williams and Mr. Jeff Simons, contacts for the two organizations, indicated that they would be amenable to having one or more EPA representatives come to their meetings. They are also willing to distribute fact sheets at their meetings, so you should be sure to send them extra copies. (To forewarn you, Mr. Simons can be difficult to reach.)

I trust that this Revised CRP will enable you to proceed more smoothly with remedial activity at the site. Please don't hesitate to contact me at (301) 951-4513 if you have any questions regarding the CRP, the fact sheet, or any other community relations work for the site.

Very truly yours,

*Susan L. Hill*

BOOZ, ALLEN & HAMILTON Inc.

Susan L. Hill  
Consultant

Enclosure

cc: John Cwiek, CDM  
Harry Butler, CDM

## T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

Community Relations Plan  
SCRDI Bluff Road Site  
Richland County, South Carolina

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Purpose of Plan	1
Section A -- Site Background and Key Issues	3
1. Site Description, Background, and History	3
2. Community Profile	7
3. History and Analysis of Community Concerns	8
4. Summary of Key Issues and Community Concerns	9
Section B -- Community Relations Techniques and Objectives	11
Section C -- Schedule and Timeline	15
Appendix A -- List of Interested Parties	A-1
A. Federal Representatives	A-1
B. Federal Agency Officials	A-1
C. State Representatives	A-2
D. State Officials	A-2
E. Local Officials	A-2
F. Other Interested Parties	A-3
G. Local Media	A-3
Appendix B -- List of Sites for Information Repository and Public Meetings	B-1

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
SCRDI BLUFF ROAD SITE  
RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

This Community Relations Plan has been prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV Office as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or "Superfund") of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The plan describes community concerns related to the SCRDI Bluff Road Site (or "Bluff Road Site") located approximately 10 miles southeast of Columbia, South Carolina. The plan also outlines proposed community relations activities to be conducted by EPA Region IV during the Remedial Investigation/-Feasibility Study (RI/FS). These activities are designed to provide interested citizens, officials, and local organizations with general information about site plans, developments, and findings.

The next major activity scheduled for the Bluff Road Site is an RI/FS. The goal of this activity is to characterize the nature, extent, and scope of contaminant releases, if any, and to select the remediation of all contaminated media. This Community Relations Plan is designed to provide EPA with the appropriate mechanisms for responding to existing community concerns or concerns that arise during the RI/FS.

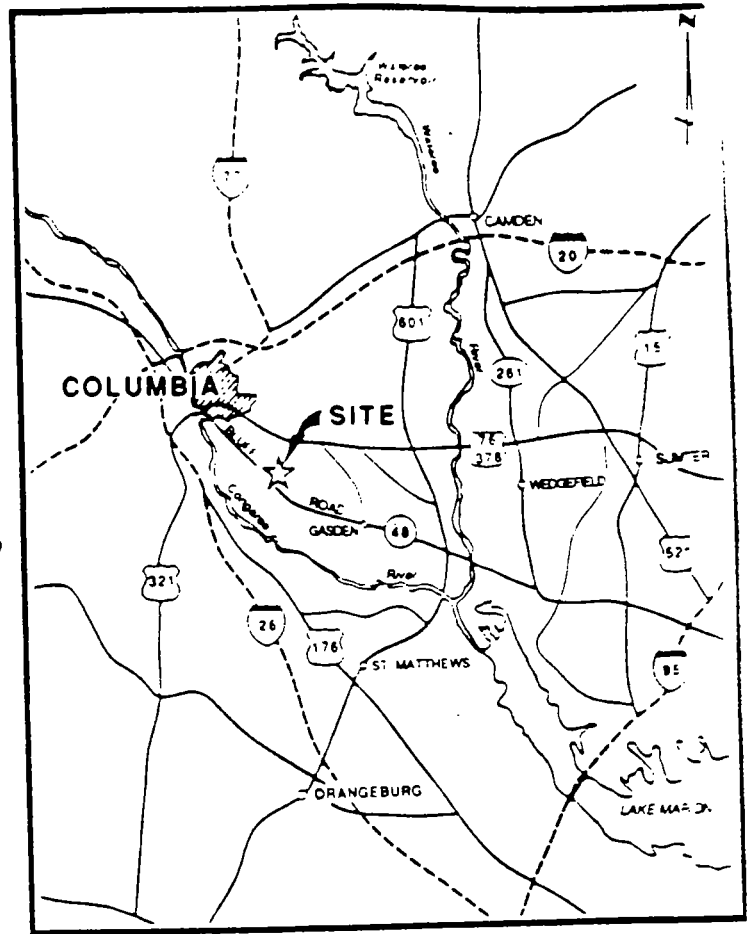
The EPA Region IV Office will oversee technical and community relations work at the site. This Community Relations Plan reflects the need for communication and coordination among EPA, State, and local officials, and interested citizens in the community. Community concerns about possible contaminated ground water emanating from the site and potential long-term health effects will require regular interaction among EPA, State, and local officials, and concerned community members. The findings of the RI/FS and the planned site remedy may make it necessary to modify the community relations program or specific activities detailed in this plan.

Preparation of this Community Relations Plan involved the review of numerous documents about the site, as well as personal and telephone interviews with local citizens and Federal, State, and local officials. The documents used include materials obtained from the EPA Region IV and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC or DHEC), such as the Draft Remedial Investigation Report, Golder Associates.

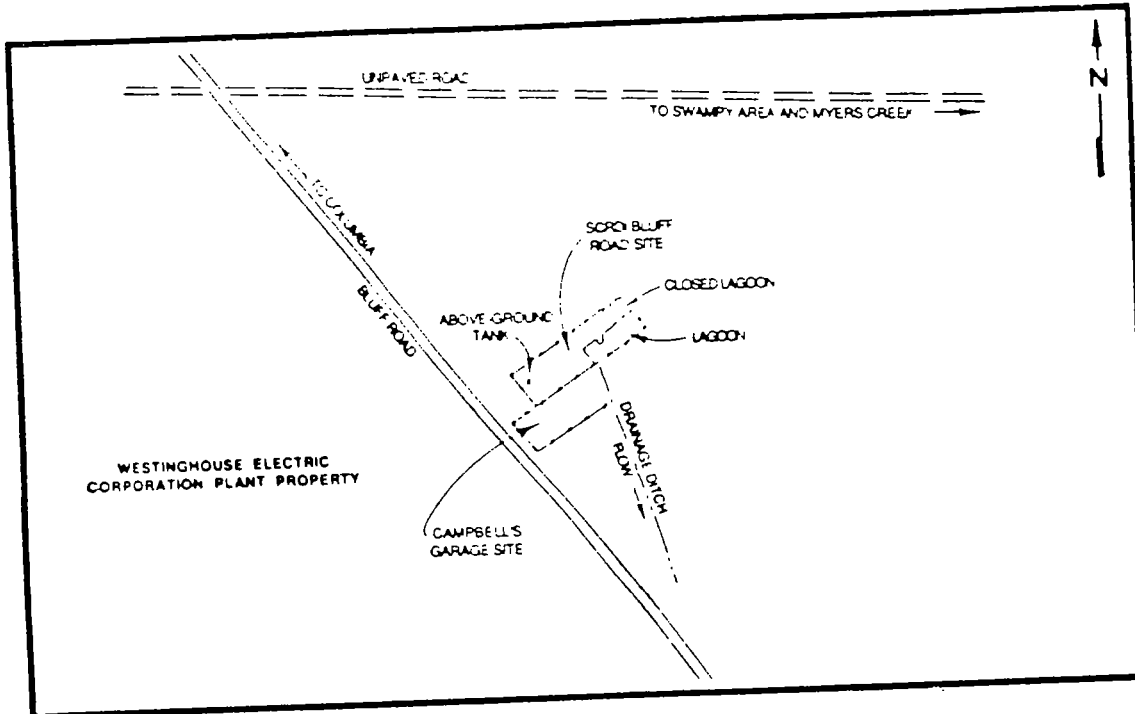
13 6 0005

# SCORDI BLUFF ROAD SITE LOCATION MAP

AREA MAP



SITE CLOSE-UP



This map was adapted by Booz-Allen & Hamilton from documents produced by International Technologies Corporation.

Newspaper articles from the Columbia State and The Gaffney Ledger also were reviewed.

A. SITE BACKGROUND AND KEY ISSUES

1. Site Description, Background, and History

The Bluff Road Superfund Site in Richland County, South Carolina, is in a sparsely populated, mostly rural area approximately 10 miles southeast of Columbia, South Carolina (see map on page 3). It is bordered on the southwest by Bluff Road, on the southeast by Campbell's Garage (abandoned), and on the northeast and northwest by wooded land.

Directly across State Highway 48 (Bluff Road) from the Bluff Road Site is the main entrance to the Westinghouse Nuclear Fuel Plant, whose buildings are located one-quarter mile from the highway. The company assembles fuel rods for nuclear power plants. The nearest residences are located along Bluff Road approximately one mile to the northwest and one mile to the southeast of the site.

The area around the two-acre site, from Bluff Road to Myers Creek at South Carolina State Road 77, is wooded and slightly swampy. The site lies on a nearly flat, poorly drained terrace in the valley of the Congaree River, at an elevation of approximately 138 feet above mean sea level. The river lies approximately four miles south of the site. The site is drained by overland flow and by an intermittent stream running from the site to Myers Creek. The upper end of the intermittent stream has drainage ruts radiating from it. Apparently, the ruts were installed many years ago to help drain the area for logging. Myers Creek enters the Congaree River approximately six miles south of the site.

The water table in this area is generally about eight to ten feet below the land surface. A layer of clay underlies this surface aquifer at a depth of about 50 feet, restricting the downward flow of ground water from the surficial aquifer. A confined sand aquifer located below the clay is an important source of water supplies in the region.

Two small ponds at the northern end of the site are remnants of the lime slurry disposal ponds used by an acetylene manufacturer that once occupied the property. The western pond contains dried lime and is usually dry; the eastern pond usually holds approximately one foot of water. An old above-ground storage tank still exists and contains a small quantity of sludge that is highly contaminated with phenolic compounds. A chain-link fence, recently repaired by the current contractor, surrounds the site.

The Bluff Road Site consists of an abandoned chemical waste recycling and disposal area situated on about four acres, two acres of which were used for waste material storage. An acetylene manufacturer occupied the property prior to its use as a solid and hazardous waste facility. Columbia Organic Chemical Company (COCC) first stored solid and hazardous wastes at the site in late 1973. South Carolina Recycling and Disposal, Inc. (SCRDI) was incorporated in June 1976 for the purpose of continuing the waste handling and recycling business of COCC. SCRDI was essentially the same operation that was previously handled under the auspices of COCC. SCRDI continued to operate the site until 1982, without the benefit of a State permit for chemical waste storage and treatment. SCDHEC denied the company's application for such a permit in February 1981.

On October 26, 1977, a toxic cloud developed over the site. Several drums, which allegedly contained phosphorous oxychloride, had rusted and a heavy rainfall caused a chemical reaction. Fifty people were admitted to Richland Memorial Hospital for observation as a result; many stayed overnight.

On July 24, 1979, a fire developed in the warehouse. Chemical wastes of unknown composition, stored in glass jars inside cardboard containers, leaked onto small 6-gallon drums also containing unknown materials. The materials crystallized, then exploded into flames. The fire department was unable to extinguish the fire immediately because the materials involved could not be identified, and finally the jars and drums were buried in soda ash.

A site investigation was conducted in March 1980 by EPA. During this site visit, the investigators noted "numerous examples of spillage and/or leaking drums in the drum storage area," "chemical spillages ... in direct contact with water pooled in the old filled lagoon," and "badly contaminated surface water [which] drains directly to a swampy area adjoining the site."

During the same site investigation, soil and water samples were also collected on and around the Bluff Road Site, and analyses showed that a variety of metals were present in these samples. Possible sources of the metals include deteriorated drums, natural soil metals, waste lime from the acetylene manufacturer, and spilled hazardous wastes. Surface water and sediment samples from the on-site lagoon area showed elevated levels of calcium. Water samples from the Bluff Road facility's well (used for safety showers) exceeded secondary water quality standards for iron and manganese and approached primary drinking water standards for lead. EPA concluded that the sediment and water samples taken from Myers Creek were within normal ranges. Organic compounds (compounds that contain carbon, hydrogen, and often oxygen and are combustible) found in surface water and

soil samples from the Bluff Road Site included phthalates, pesticides, other aromatic (6-carbon) compounds including chlorinated benzene and phenols, and other compounds tentatively identified as organics by EPA. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), rapidly vaporizing and/or explosive materials, were not found in the surface soils, although drums of volatile compounds were observed to be leaking. VOCs were found in the surface water samples. Traces of phthalates were found in both surface water and ground water. A trace of the pesticide dieldrin was found in the Campbell's Garage well, perhaps due to termite or ant control practices.

A ground-water investigation was begun by SCDHEC in September 1980. Investigators installed 11 shallow monitoring wells around the Bluff Road Site and Campbell's Garage, with intervals varying between 9 feet and 22 feet in depth. Water-level measurements indicated a shallow, relatively flat water table, with flow to the east and northeast. Lead was found in excess of drinking water standards (0.05 parts per million) in many of the wells; VOCs were also found. Although some of the VOCs could have been caused by the use of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) solvent cement in well construction, both the number and concentrations of the VOCs were greatest in wells downgradient of the Bluff Road Site and Campbell's Garage. These results led SCDHEC to conclude that ground-water contamination existed at the site and was moving at a relatively slow rate to the northeast and southeast.

In October 1981 the Bluff Road Site was included on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL) of hazardous waste sites eligible for Federal cleanup funds. At the time of NPL listing, approximately 7,200 drums of toxic, flammable, and reactive wastes were stored haphazardly on-site, as were numerous smaller containers of these materials.

Ground-water sampling was again performed by SCDHEC in August 1982. Resampling showed an increase in both the number and concentration of VOCs, leading SCDHEC to conclude that the ground-water quality surrounding the site continued to be degraded.

In June 1982, EPA entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the State of South Carolina under CERCLA, also known as "Superfund", to allow the State to complete an immediate surface removal at the site. The Agreement also called for the State to perform a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of any contamination and, if necessary, the most appropriate remedy for the site.

The surface removal at the site was performed in 1982 and 1983, pursuant to a March 1982 settlement agreement between the United States and South Carolina, and a group of thirteen

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). These PRPs were identified as being potentially responsible for contamination of the site, and thus, its cleanup. This consent decree ordered the PRPs to perform 75 percent of a surface removal at the site. The PRPs' portion of the surface removal was completed on October 1, 1982 by the PRPs' contractor, Triangle Resource Industries (TRI). The remainder of the removal was conducted in 1983 by SCDHEC's contractor. During both portions of the removal, contaminated soil and drums of chemicals were removed and many areas were covered with gravel. An area in the rear of the site was cleared and used for detonation of shock-sensitive materials during the site surface removal. At the conclusion of the removal, the on-site lagoon, material adjacent to the lagoon identified as lime (reportedly from the acetylene manufacturing operation), and a large, above-ground tank remained on-site; an underground tank may also remain, but this is not certain.

In 1984, SCDHEC conducted an RI/FS to determine the type, extent, and degree of soil and ground-water contamination on and around the site. In 1985, soil, lagoon water and sediment, sludge from the above-ground tank, and ground-water samples were collected for chemical analysis. Analysis of a composite soil sample for priority pollutant compounds detected primarily VOCs and some heavy metals. The water samples from the lagoon revealed no priority pollutant organic compounds, but did show some metals. Sediment from the lagoon samples showed low concentrations of VOCs and some metals. Sludge samples from the above-ground tank contained high concentrations of phenolic compounds. The ground-water analysis revealed nine primary VOCs. Analysis of surface water samples from various runoff points around the site showed inconclusive results. The RI was never completed, due to lack of funding to support scope of work changes.

In 1986, the site switched from State to Federal lead when South Carolina agreed to turn the site over to EPA; the 1982 Cooperative Agreement was terminated. This allowed EPA to enter into negotiations with several of the PRPs for completion of the RI/FS and performance of the Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). The RD/RA entails the planning and execution of the remedy selected from the RI/FS.

In 1987, EPA Region IV retained a contractor to review SCDHEC's draft RI report and define data gaps to be filled by an RI/FS. EPA Region IV retained another contractor in September 1987 to develop an RI/FS Work Plan and Field Operations Plan.

A radiological survey of the site was conducted in February 1988 by SCDHEC's Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste (BSHW) and the South Carolina Bureau of Radiation Protection (BRP). The survey revealed no gamma radiation readings above background levels.

As a result of negotiations with PRPs, EPA entered into an Administrative Order by Consent with a group of PRPs on April 21, 1988, which became the effective starting date of the RI/FS. This Consent Order provides that, among other things, the RI/FS will be financed and conducted by the PRPs that entered into the Order with EPA, and that the same PRPs are jointly and severally liable for 51.96 percent of the RD/RA costs.

Currently, hazardous substances, principally VOCs and metals, remain on the site in contaminated soils and ground water. In addition, one above-ground tank contains sludge that is highly contaminated with 2-chlorophenol and phenol. The extent and magnitude of contamination on and off the site in soils, ground water, and drainage pathways will be defined by the PRP's RI/FS.

## 2. Community Profile

The area immediately surrounding the site is rural, sparsely-populated, and now largely undeveloped. Within a radius of about five miles there is the small town of Hopkins and an estimated population of about 6,300 people. Bluff Road is the main route to daily employment in Columbia for residents south of the site, but is not a major highway.

Hopkins is an unincorporated town located north of the site and approximately 8 miles from Columbia, which is the closest major population center. It is governed by the Richland County Administrator and the County Council, which has eleven at-large members. Like the surrounding area, Hopkins depends upon Richland County and the City of Columbia for services and utilities. Fire protection is provided by the Columbia Fire Department, which serves the entire county. The City of Columbia municipal water supply extends to the Westinghouse plant; residents to the southeast of the site obtain their water from private wells.

The majority of Richland County's labor force works in the government, services and mining, and wholesale and retail trade. Although no employment data was available specifically for the areas near the site, interviewees reported that farming is the main occupation of residents in the surrounding area, which is also dotted with small, locally-owned general stores and eating/drinking establishments. The area is considered prime for industrial development, although little population growth is expected according to census projections. The majority of nearby residents are black, and there is reportedly a high proportion of retired or unemployed persons in the area. The unemployment level for the whole county is estimated to be 3.8 percent. The average age is estimated to be approximately 30; many of the

young adults are choosing to remain in the area with their families. Interviewees estimated the average education level in the area to be approximately nine to twelve years for older residents, and college-level for many of the younger generation.

The nearest major recreation area is the Congaree Swamp National Monument, which is located 20 miles southeast of Columbia, approximately two miles south of Bluff Road. Hunting is a popular pastime in the area.

### 3. History and Analysis of Community Concerns

Local concern about the Bluff Road Site surfaced in the mid-1970s, and increased dramatically after the toxic cloud release in 1977 and the explosion and fire in 1979. The site is readily visible from the road, and residents and passers-by could easily see the haphazardly-placed drums and other storage containers. Residents had repeatedly complained to local officials about the odors emanating from the site, difficulty in breathing when nearby, and the general appearance of the site, which both citizens and local officials had long considered an eyesore.

Citizens reportedly sent numerous letters and made several calls to the local State Representative (then Julius Murray), County officials, local media, and DHEC concerning the toxic cloud and explosion incidents. Most of the concern was expressed by individual citizens. In the spring of 1980 an activist group called GROW (Grass Roots Organizing Workshop) encouraged two local neighborhood associations, "We Are Olympia" and "Concerned Citizens of Bluff Road for the Preservation of Our Community," to sponsor a public meeting about the site, which GROW organized. Although the meeting resulted in a petition to DHEC, there apparently was little follow-through by these groups. The neighborhood associations seem to be inactive at this time. No local or national environmental groups have been significantly involved with the site.

Local officials actively pursued cleanup of the site from the explosion in 1977 through the surface removal in 1982-83. The Columbia Fire Department and the Richland County-City of Columbia Civil Defense urged Richland County to pursue legal action against DHEC as early as 1977 to try to obtain State funds to clean up the site. In March 1981, then-County Attorney Lewis Cromer filed suit against the State, but the case was dropped when work began at the Dreyfus Road site, a hazardous waste site in Columbia that had also been operated by SCRDI.

Also in March 1981, County Attorney Cromer contacted Senators Ernest Hollings and Strom Thurmond to enlist their help in getting EPA funds for the site. The site was subsequently

placed on the NPL in October 1981, and federal funds were allocated in December 1981.

The surface removal spanning 1982 and 1983 was widely publicized in local media, which also covered the RI/FS begun in 1984 by DHEC. Since then, there has been little or no publicity concerning the site.

Community interest in the site has also waned since the surface removal and initial RI/FS. State Representative James Faber and State Senator Isadore Lourie, as well as County and DHEC officials, report that they have received little if any direct citizen input about the site for at least two years. State Representative Faber reported, however, that, earlier this year at a monthly meeting of the Lower Richland Development Council, site-area residents did express some concern about ground-water contamination from the site.

The low level of interest in the site could be attributed to the prevailing belief that the site was basically "cleaned up" during the removal action in 1982-83, according to the former Operations/Hazardous Substances Officer for the County at that time. Site documents, media reports, and DHEC officials used the term "cleanup" when referring to the surface removal, which could account for some of the confusion. A number of interviewees, both citizens and local officials, expressed surprise that there was still contaminated material at the site. Specifically, they did not realize that the tank was left on-site with contaminated contents, or that contaminated soil still remains. The low interest level could also be attributed to the length of time -- five years -- since any removal or cleanup action has taken place at the site.

#### 4. Summary of Key Issues and Community Concerns

Interviews with officials and residents in the site community revealed some lingering concerns about the site, despite the low level of interest expressed in recent years. Nearby residents expressed concerns ranging from the quality of ground water and drinking water to the site's effect on local property values. DHEC officials were particularly concerned about the lack of security at the site. Nearly everyone interviewed was concerned about how long it would take to clean up the site, and expressed a desire to be kept fully informed about site activities. A more detailed description of community concerns is provided below.

##### a. Ground-, Drinking, and Surface Water Quality

The primary concern of residents in the site area centers around the quality of the drinking water, the

movement of ground-water contamination, and surface water quality.

Because residents southeast of the site obtain their water from private wells, they are concerned about whether or not their wells are in the path of the contamination plume, and if they are, when that plume might reach their wells. According to DHEC officials, no private wells have been tested recently, but the most recent tests do not indicate that the plume is moving in the direction of any private wells. The only wells showing levels of contamination are the Bluff Road Site well and the now-closed Campbell's Garage well located on the tract directly southeast of the site.

Residents as well as local officials expressed concern about surface water quality, most specifically with regard to Myers Creek. They all expressed either the belief that the creek is already contaminated, or that the plume is moving at an increasingly rapid pace toward the creek. Many are worried about the effect of that contamination on wildlife and hunting activities in the area, and on properties adjoining the creek. DHEC officials noted that analyses of samples from Myers Creek have not yet revealed any contamination of the creek, and that current analysis indicates that the plume's movement will slow down as it gets nearer the creek.

b. Cleanup Schedule

All interviewees wanted to know when the site will be cleaned up. Local officials are frustrated about the long period of time that has passed since the hazards of the site were first noted in the mid-1970s. Many of those citizens and officials who expressed surprise at the contamination remaining on-site wanted to know what had been happening at the site since the removal five years ago, and why nothing has been done since then.

c. Health Effects

Nearby residents are generally concerned about any health risks that may be associated with the site. They are reported to be especially concerned about whether the site may pose any special risks to pregnant women and young children.

d. Property Values

Some interviewees expressed the concern that the site has caused or will cause property values to drop. The area has been considered prime for industrial growth, and citizens who want to encourage that growth are afraid that industries may shy away from locating near the site. Citizens are also concerned that the property value of land adjacent to Myers Creek will decrease if the contamination reaches the creek.

e. Danger of Contact with Contaminants at Site

Interviewees wanted to know the nature of the contaminants at the site, and residents were concerned about security there. The fence surrounding the site was in a state of disrepair due to vandalism, but has been repaired since the interviews took place. The contractor has also hired a security guard to patrol the site area between 7 pm and 7 am. Because many believed that the 1982-83 surface removal was in fact a "cleanup", interviewees wanted to know exactly what contaminants are left on the site, and what effects they may have on humans and the rest of the environment.

B. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND OBJECTIVES

The following community relations techniques and objectives are suggested for the Bluff Road Site. The combination of techniques is recommended to enable EPA to respond to a complex situation involving numerous individuals and organizations.

1. Establish an Information Contact

Objective: To provide accurate and timely responses to questions from residents, State and local officials, civic groups, and the media throughout the Superfund process and to coordinate communication with other officials and agencies such as the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

Method: The EPA Remedial Project Manager for the Bluff Road Site, in coordination with the EPA Region IV Community Relations staff, will be available to respond to questions from interested parties. (See Appendix A for addresses and telephone numbers for the above.)

2. Establish and Maintain an Information Repository

Objective: To ensure that current, accurate, and understandable information is available to interested parties.

Method: Fact sheets, site reports (e.g., the Community Relations Plan and the final RI/FS report) and other pertinent site information, as well as general information about the Superfund program, will be included in the repository. The repository has been established in the Landmark Branch of the Richland County Public Library. (See Appendix B for the contact, address, and telephone number for the library.)

3. Fact Sheets and Updates on Site Progress for Area Residents and Other Interested Parties

Objective: To provide the community with factual information about Superfund, the SCRDI Bluff Road Site, and site activities.

Method: Basic information about the Superfund Program and enforcement process will be provided. (This activity may be satisfied by using existing EPA brochures or other materials, or will be included as part of a site-specific fact sheet.) At least the following fact sheets will be prepared for this site:

- One summarizing the findings of previous investigative work at the site, and explaining the Superfund and enforcement processes.
- One summarizing the findings of the current RI/FS.
- One providing information on the cleanup alternatives considered in the FS and EPA's proposed cleanup plan for the site.

Additional fact sheets may be prepared at various points during the upcoming response actions to inform local residents of site status and the progress of activities.

All fact sheets will be prepared in language that is readily understandable by the community. Each fact sheet will also contain a glossary section, which will explain technical terms used in the text as well as the major acronyms. In addition, EPA will work with the ATSDR to ensure that accurate information is reported on potential health effects.

Along with mailings, EPA may distribute fact sheets through the Lower Richland Ministerial Alliance and the Lower Richland Development Council, organizations that appear to be good sources of communication with a large number of nearby residents and other interested citizens.

Objective: To ensure that the media and general public receive accurate information on findings and developments as they occur.

Method: News releases will be issued as needed and upon completion of major milestones, such as the draft final RI/FS for public comment. (See Appendix A, Section F for local media contact information.)

5. Public Notices and Mail-In Coupons

Objective: To provide official notice of public meetings and public comment periods, and to provide a convenient means for area residents to receive site information.

Method: EPA Region IV Community Relations staff will be responsible for providing public notice at least one to two weeks prior to each public meeting and informal hearing on the feasibility study alternatives and four-week public comment period on the alternatives. This public notice may take the form of a display and/or an announcement in the legal notice section of a major newspaper in the area and may be broadcast via local radio and television public service announcements. (See Appendix A, Section F for the local advertising and public service announcement contacts.)

6. Public Comment Periods

Objective: To provide for public input to site-related issues and decisions.

Method: At certain milestones during the Superfund site remediation process, public comment periods will be held (e.g., when the RI/FS is completed). A minimum 21-day public comment period will allow members of the public to comment on the FS. In addition, public comment periods may be established prior to EPA decisions on other major site actions (e.g., on possible deletion of the site from the NPL or on cleanup activities), or with the issuance of administrative or consent orders for enforcement actions.

7. Responsiveness Summary

Objective: To ensure that public input and comments are considered by EPA decision-makers.

Method: Following a public comment period, a Responsiveness Summary will be written to summarize public concerns and issues raised during the public comment period and a public meeting if

13 6 0017

one is held. The Responsiveness Summary will accompany the appropriate decision document.

8. Community Relations Plan Revisions

Objective: To reflect changes in the level and nature of community concern during the RI/FS, changes in planned activities based on the results of the RI/FS, and changes in EPA's enforcement efforts.

Method: The Community Relations Plan will be revised if there are indications of major changes in the enforcement process or community concerns.

C. SCHEDULE AND TIMELINE

Community relations activities at the SCRD Bluff Road Superfund Site will be conducted by Michelle Glenn, the EPA Region IV Project Manager and Beverly Mosely, the EPA Region IV Superfund Community Relations Coordinator. Technical and community relations contract assistance may also be involved, as requested by EPA. Community relations activities at the SCRD Bluff Road site may be implemented and should coincide with the technical milestones for the site. Projected activities may be modified as a result of enforcement actions taken by EPA.

Technical Milestones

Community Relations Technique	Finalization of the Work Plan	During Remedial Investigation	Completion of RI Study	During Feasibility Study (FS)	Completion of Draft FS Report and Proposed Plan	Selection of Remedy
1) Information Contacts	-----	-----	update information contacts as needed	-----	-----	-----
2) Information Repository	-----	-----	update repositories as needed	-----	-----	-----
3) Fact Sheets and Updates	X		X		X	X
4) News Releases	X		X		X	X
5) Public Notices and Mail in Coupon						X
6) Public Comment Period					X	
7) Responsiveness Summary					X	X
8) Community Relations Plan Revisions			if significant changes in community interest or EPA enforcement efforts occur.			

NOTE: A DOTTED LINE INDICATES CONTINUOUS ACTIVITIES.

LIST OF INTERESTED PARTIES**A. FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES**

Senator Ernest Hollings  
Washington, D.C. Office  
125 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C, 20510-4002

District Office  
Room 1551  
1835 Assembly Street  
Columbia, SC 29201  
(803) 765-5731

Senator Strom Thurmond  
Washington, D.C. Office  
218 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C, 20510-4001

District Office  
1835 Assembly Street  
Columbia, SC 29201  
(803) 765-5496

Representative Floyd Spence  
Washington, D.C. Office  
2113 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515-4002  
(202) 225-2452

District Office  
Suite 100  
140 Stoneridge Drive  
Columbia, SC 29210  
(803) 254-5120

**B. FEDERAL AGENCY OFFICIALS**

Ms. Michelle Glenn  
Remedial Project Manager  
EPA Region IV  
345 Courtland Street  
Atlanta, GA 30365  
(404) 347-7791

13 6 0020

Ms. Beverly Mosely  
Community Relations Coordinator  
EPA Region IV  
345 Courtland Street  
Atlanta, GA 30365  
(404) 347-3004

C. STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Governor Carroll A. Campbell  
P.O. Box 11369  
Columbia, SC 29211  
(803) 734-9818

State Senator Isadore E. Lourie  
303 Gressette Building  
Columbia, SC 29202  
(803) 734-2776

State Representative James Faber  
P.O. Box 642  
Eastover, SC 29044  
(800) 734-2946

D. STATE AGENCY OFFICIALS

Mr. Warren Hardy  
Public Affairs  
SCDHEC  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, SC 29201  
(803) 734-5038

Mr. Keith Lindler  
Manager, Site Engineering Section  
Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management  
SCDHEC  
2600 Bull Street  
Columbia, SC 29201  
(803) 734-5200

E. LOCAL OFFICIALS

Chief Harvey Evans  
Columbia Fire Department  
1001 Senate Street  
Columbia, SC 29201  
(803) 733-8351

Mr. Thomas W. Jaco  
Operations/Hazardous Substances Officer  
2020 Hampton Street  
Columbia, SC 29204  
(803) 254-9298

Mr. Gerald Manning  
Richland County Planning Commission  
P.O. Box 22  
Hopkins, SC 29061  
(803) 776-4606

F. OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

Mr. Bill Broadwell  
Retired Hazardous Substances Officer  
1627 Dreyel Lake Drive  
Columbia, SC 29223  
(803) 787-0838

Magistrate Glenn Davis  
5544 Bluff Road  
Columbia, SC 29209  
(803) 783-2424

Mr. Donald J. Simons  
Lower Richland Development Council  
P.O. Box 90538  
Columbia, SC 29290  
(803) 776-4441

Rev. J.C. Williams  
Lower Richland Ministerial Alliance  
4021 Coronado Drive  
Columbia, SC 29203  
(803) 252-8298 (h)  
(803) 253-5168 (Office at Benedict College)

G. LOCAL MEDIA

1. Newspapers

Columbia State (Daily)  
P.O. Box 1333  
Columbia, SC 29202  
(803) 771-8483  
Contact: Mike Kozma

Rates: \$23.60, Daily  
\$26.12, Sunday  
Circulation: 132,000 - Daily  
153,000 - Sunday  
Deadline: By 4 p.m., 2 days in  
advance

2. Radio StationsWCEZ (FM - 93.5 mHz)WVOC (AM - 560 kHz)

56 Radio Lane

Columbia, SC 29210

(803) 772-5600

News Director: Randy T. Brabham

Deadline for PSA: 2 weeks in advance

WCOS (AM - 1400 kHz) (FM - 97.9 mHz)

2440 Millwood Avenue

Columbia, SC 29202

(803) 256-7348

News Director: Dan Robinson

Deadline for PSA: 10 days in advance

WMHK (FM - 89.7 mHz)

Box 3122

Columbia, SC 29205

(803) 754-5400

News Director: position open at time of writing

Deadline for PSA: 5 days in advance, address to News  
DirectorWNOK (AM - 1230 kHz) (WNOK-FM - 104.7 mHz)

Box 50568

Columbia, SC 29250

(803) 254-9146 - AM

(803) 771-0105 - FM

News Director: Pandora Reynolds (FM)

Deadline for PSA: at least 2 weeks in advance

WOIC (AM - 1320 kHz)

Box 565

Columbia, SC 29202

(803) 796-9975

News Director: Ben Scott

Deadline for PSA: 2 weeks in advance

WOXL (AM - 1470 kHz)

Box 3277

Columbia, SC 29230

(803) 779-7910

PSA Director: Rick Stilwell

Deadline for PSA: at least 1 week in advance

13 6 0023

WSCQ (FM - 100.1 mHz)  
P.O. Box 5888  
Cayce - West Columbia, SC 29171  
(803) 796-9060  
News Director: Sandy Dean-Ott  
Deadline for PSA: 2-3 weeks in advance

WTGH (AM - 620 kHz)  
1303 State Street  
Cayce, SC 29033  
(803) 796-9533  
News Director: Dawna Swinton  
Deadline for PSA: 2 weeks in advance

WUSC-FM (90.5 kHz)  
Drawer B  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29208  
(803) 777-7172  
News Director: Anna Hardigree  
Deadline for PSA: 3 days in advance

WWDN (FM - 101.3 mHz)  
Drawer 38  
Sumter, SC 29150  
(803) 495-2558  
News Director: Brenda Jones  
Deadline for PSA: 2 weeks in advance

3. Television Stations

WCCT-TV  
1121 Sunset Boulevard  
W. Columbia, SC 29169  
(803) 796-7757  
Public Relations Director: Ginger S. Bryce  
Deadline for PSA: 2-3 weeks in advance; address to  
"PSA-Community Calendar"  
Channel 57

WIS-TV (NBC Affiliate)  
P.O. Box 367  
Columbia, SC 29202  
(803) 799-1010  
Community Services Director: Vivian Burnside  
Deadline for PSA: 2 weeks in advance, to Ms. Burnside  
Channel 10

13 6 0024

WLTX (CBS Affiliate)

Drawer M

Columbia, SC 29205

(803) 776-3600

Contact: Ms. E.B. Addison

Deadline for PSA: 2-3 weeks in advance; address to "WLTX  
Wants You to Know"

Channel 19

WOLO-TV (ABC Affiliate)

P.O. Box 4217

Columbia, SC 29240

(803) 754-7525

Public Service Director: Anne Cobb

Deadline for PSA: 2 weeks in advance to Ms. Cobb

Channel 25

LOCATION OF INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Richland County Public Library  
Landmark Square Branch  
Landmark Square Shopping Center  
6864 Garners Ferry Road  
Columbia, SC 29209  
(803) 776-0855  
Contact: Mrs. Claypool  
Hours: Monday - Thursday, 9am - 9pm  
Friday and Saturday, 9am - 6pm  
Copying facilities available to the public: \$.15/page

13 6 0026

No. PR 165-1003

8605  
5-1-5

8604

8603

8602

13 6 0027

8606

8605 Dup

8605

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

13 6 0028

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

8626

8607

100 ppb check std

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

13 6 0029

October 6, 1988

Rose Harvell  
Project Officer  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, Room 2834  
Washington, D.C. 20460

PROJECT: EPA Contract No.: 68-01-7331

DOCUMENT NO: T424-C04-EP-CPCJ-1

SUBJECT: Final Report for Work Assignment 424  
Revised Community Relations Plan  
SCRDI Bluff Road Site  
Columbia, South Carolina  
Document No. T424-C04-CR-CLPD-4

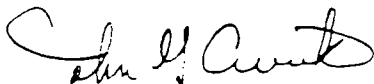
Dear Ms. Harvell:

This letter documents the transmittal of the above referenced report, as partial fulfillment of the reporting requirements for Work Assignment 424.

If you have any comments regarding this submittal, please contact Susan Hill of Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc. at (301) 951-4513, within two weeks of receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,

CDM Federal Programs Corporation



John G. Cwiek  
TES III Region IV Manager

JGC/ln

cc: Michelle Glenn, EPA Primary Contact, CERCLA Region IV w/enclosure  
Ron Joyner, EPA Regional Contact, CERCLA Region IV w/enclosure  
Beverly Mosely, EPA Community Relations Coordinator w/enclosure  
Candace Wingfield, EPA HQ Coordinator, CERCLA Region IV w/enclosure  
Barbara Kuberski, EPA HQ TES III Contracting Officer  
Harry Butler, CDM Federal Programs Corporation Deputy Program Manager  
Heather Burns, Booz, Allen & Hamilton Inc.